

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY: JOHN BEARD, Jr., Editor and Proprietor.

Salisbury, Rowan County, N. C.



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Saturday, December 6, 1834.

The Western Carolinian.

ISSUED WEEKLY: JOHN BEARD, JR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every SATURDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editor, shall have a percentage during their continuance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ cents for each continuance: but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion.

2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

**Books, Pamphlets,
Handbills, Circulars, Cards, &c.**

Neatly Printed at this Office.

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY.....December 3.		
Bacon,	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 15	Molasses,
Brandy, apple,	40 a 45	Nails,
peach,	40 a 50	Oats,
Butter,	15	Rye,
Cotton, in seed,	21	Sugar, brown,
clean,	10	loaf,
Coffee,	18 a 18	Salt,
Corn,	40	Tallow,
Feathers,	30 a 38	Tobacco,
Flour, (mace),	550 a 600	Wheat, (bushel)
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,
Linenseed Oil, per gallon, \$1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$		

AT FAYETTEVILLE...November 25.

AT FAYETTEVILLE...November 25.		
Bacon,	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Iron,
Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Molasses,
apple,	40 a 50	Nails, cut,
Beebeawax,	18	Sugar, brown,
Coffee,	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 14	Jump,
Cotton,	15 a 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	loaf,
Corn,	75	Salt,
Flaxseed,	160 a 170	Wheat, (bushel)
Flour,	550 a 575	Whiskey,
Feathers,	35	Wool,

AT CHERAW, (S. C.)...November 27.

AT CHERAW, (S. C.)...November 27.		
Bacon,	15 a 16 Men, (scarce),	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 65
Beebeawax,	17	Molasses,
Brandy, peach,	15 a 20 Nails,	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
apple,	14 a 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ Oats, (scarce),	35 a 40
Cotton, new,	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rice,	400 a 500
Corn,	30 a 60 Salt, in sacks,	300
Feathers,	35 a 40 bushel,	75
Flaxseed,	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 150 Sugar, prime,	9 a 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flock, super.,	600 a common,	9 a 10
fine,	700 a loaf & lump, 15 a 20	10 a 20
Flour,	5 a Tallow, (scarce),	10 a 00
Iron,	10 a 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tea,	125 a 150
Lard,	650 a 900 Wheat,	85 a 100

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.)...November 21.

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.)...November 21.		
Bacon,	10 a 13 Lard,	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 15
Brandy, peach,	75 a 90 Molasses,	45 a 50
apple,	40 a 50 Mackerel,	650 a 900
Beebeawax,	60 a 15 Salt, in sacks,	250 a 300
Butter,	18 a 25 bushel,	75
Coffee,	12 a 17 Sugar, brown,	10 a 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn,	75 a 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ loaf & lump, 15 a 20	124 a 15
Cotton,	12 a 18 Tallow,	124 a 15
Flour,	800 a 950 Tea,	125 a 150
Iron,	4 a 5 Whiskey,	40 a 50

AT CAMDEN, (S.C.) November 22.

AT CAMDEN, (S.C.) November 22.		
Brandy, peach,	75 a 90 (N. C.)	600 a 900
apple,	35 a 40 Iron,	60 a 90
Beebeawax,	12 a 15 Lard,	12 a 15
Cotton,	13 a 15 Tallow,	10 a 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn,	75 a 87 Whiskey,	50 a 60
Feathers,	30 a 50 Wheat, new,	100 a 125



LONG EXPECTED, But come at Last!

Samuel Craige & Co.

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that their long expected supply of

NEW GOODS

Has at last been Received,

At their Store, at Foster's Mill.

Their new assortment is fresh from the Northern Cities, and will be found to consist of

FIRST QUALITY DRY-GOODS, HARD-WARE, Groceries, Cutlery, &c.

Which, together with their former stock, makes their present supply

Very Large and Desirable.

Being determined to sell cheap for Cash or Country Produce, or on the usual credit to punctual customers, they hope to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage which they have heretofore enjoyed at the hands of a liberal public.

S. C. & CO.

Rowan Co., Nov. 29, 1834.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

in addition to the discharge of the ordinary legislative, judicial, and executive duties, adopted the present system of fundamental law. The Constitution thus formed has twice undergone amendment. In 1789, the Convention which assembled to consider the Federal Constitution, in compliance with a recommendation of the General Assembly to that Convention, to consider the propriety of extending to the town of Fayetteville the right of representation in the General Assembly, passed an ordinance for that purpose. The Convention which, in the month of November of the following year, adopted the Federal Constitution, acting under a similar recommendation from the General Assembly, passed the ordinance to establish the place for the future seat of government. Neither the Constitution itself, nor either of these amendments, was at any time submitted to the people for ratification; and it is remarkable that the resolution of 1787 did not recommend to the people to elect members to a Convention with power to consider the propriety of allowing a town member to Fayetteville, but confined the discretion immediately to the Convention called to consider the Federal Constitution. Without pursuing this discussion further, the conclusion may be fairly drawn, that a legislative recommendation to the people to select a Convention, clothed with authority to exercise the highest duties of legislation, is in strict accordance with first principles, and in precise conformity to all the precedents afforded by our history. It is not considered necessary to inquire into the validity of other modes which have been suggested as proper to effect this object; because the one proposed is entirely adequate to the end in view, is the only one that comes within the legitimate range of legislative authority, and has twice received the unanimous sanction of the founders of the Government. Nor is any discussion of the principle so frequently controverted, that a Convention may be invested with limited powers, believed to be called for. If the precedents before us are authorities, the affirmative is conclusively established; for neither the Convention of 1788, nor that of '89, had any other power, in connexion with the State Constitution, than to allow Fayetteville a town member, and to establish the seat of government. The objection, indeed, seems to be altogether of recent origin, and not to have been even suggested in the frequent discussions which the subject underwent at that period.

Satisfied myself that you have authority to direct that a Convention shall be convened to consider the Constitution; to prescribe the specific powers with which it shall be invested, and that any act it may perform, which shall transcend those limitations of power, will be void, I beg leave to state briefly some of the reasons which induce me to recommend that a Convention with limited powers shall be called. A particular examination of the various changes which have been proposed to our fundamental law, would not comport with the character of this communication. The great object to be attained is a radical change in the basis of representation. It is obvious that the statesmen of 1787 contemplated no other innovation upon the Constitution than to substitute either population or taxation, or both combined, as a basis, instead of the arbitrary principle of county representation, without regard either to numbers or wealth, or even territorial extent. It is believed that no material innovation is generally desired at the present day, on any other department of the Government, than the legislative, unless the proposed change in the mode of supplying vacancies in the Executive department shall be considered.

This system of representation had its origin, no doubt, in the universal disposition which existed among the colonists, at the organization of their political society, to assimilate our institutions as nearly as practicable to those of the mother country. And although it has been entirely abolished in the United States, it has the exclusive right to direct the time when, the agents by whom, and the manner in which, it shall be exercised; and that the acts of a Convention assembled without legislative sanction would be unauthorized and void. On the other hand, it is insisted that no change of the fundamental law can be legitimate, unless it proceed from the people in their primary assemblies; and that all action upon the subject by the Legislature is an usurpation of power. I apprehend that neither position is true to the extent which is sometimes contended. That all political power is vested and derived from the people only, is a leading principle in our Bill of Rights, and it would seem to be a necessary deduction from it, that they have in the absence of all stipulation, the right to exercise it.

Without entering into any formal reasoning upon the subject, however, or even looking abroad for authority, it is believed that the argument may be safely rested upon the precedents which have come down to us, clothed with the sanction of the framers of the Constitution, and of the two successive Conventions to which it has been submitted for amendment. It will not be contended that the Constitution cannot be amended, or entirely abrogated, and a new system adopted, by the same power, exercised in the same manner, which gave existence to the former. The incipient measures towards the adoption of the present Constitution, proceeded neither from the Legislature nor from the people in their primary assemblies, nor was it framed by delegates chosen for the purpose only.

On the 9th of August, 1776, the Council of Safety,

which consisted of two members from each of the six judicial districts in the State, appointed by the Provincial Congress which assembled at Halifax in April preceding, adopted the following Resolution:

"Resolved, That it be recommended to the good people of this now independent State to pay the greatest attention to the election, to be held on the 15th of October next, of Delegates to represent them in Congress, and to have particularly in view the important consideration that it will be the business of the delegates then chosen, not only to make laws for the good government of, but also to form a Constitution for, this State; that this last, as it is the corner stone of all law, so it ought to be fixed and permanent: and that according as it is ill or well ordered, it must tend in the first degree to promote the happiness or misery of the State."

The delegates elected to the Provincial Congress,

in pursuance of this recommendation, convened in Halifax in the month of December following, and in addition to the discharge of the ordinary legislative, judicial, and executive duties, adopted the present system of fundamental law. The Constitution thus formed has twice undergone amendment. In 1789, the Convention which assembled to consider the Federal Constitution, in compliance with a recommendation of the General Assembly to that Convention, to consider the propriety of extending to the town of Fayetteville the right of representation in the General Assembly, passed an ordinance for that purpose. The Convention which, in the month of November of the following year, adopted the Federal Constitution, acting under a similar recommendation from the General Assembly, passed the ordinance to establish the place for the future seat of government. Neither the Constitution itself, nor either of these amendments, was at any time submitted to the people for ratification; and it is remarkable that the resolution of 1787 did not recommend to the people to elect members to a Convention with power to consider the propriety of allowing a town member to Fayetteville, but confined the discretion immediately to the Convention called to consider the Federal Constitution. Without pursuing this discussion further, the conclusion may be fairly drawn, that a legislative recommendation to the people to select a Convention, clothed with authority to exercise the highest duties of legislation, is in strict accordance with first principles, and in precise conformity to all the precedents afforded by our history. It is not considered necessary to inquire into the validity of other modes which have been suggested as proper to effect this object; because the one proposed is entirely adequate to the end in view, is the only one that comes within the legitimate range of legislative authority, and has twice received the unanimous sanction of the founders of the Government. Nor is any discussion of the principle so frequently controverted, that a Convention may be invested with limited powers, believed to be called for. If the precedents before us are authorities, the affirmative is conclusively established; for neither the Convention of 1788, nor that of '89, had any other power, in connexion with the State Constitution, than to allow Fayetteville a town member, and to establish the seat of government. The objection, indeed, seems to be altogether of recent origin, and not to have been even suggested in the frequent

Mood and treasure of the old States, and while we should be disposed to continue the same liberal policy to the younger members of the Confederacy, which has characterized all the proceedings of the General Government, it ought not to be expected of us to go farther. At all events, the Southern States having, during nearly half a century, exhausted their resources in the payment of bounties to the ingenuity of the Eastern, must not be trifled with; adequate rewards may be provided for the enterprise of the Western States.

The existing Tariff of duties, which, happily for the country, has been satisfactorily arranged, for the present at least, must produce a revenue entirely adequate to an economical administration of the Government, and additional resources will but tend to prodigality and corruption. There seems to be no good reason, therefore, why—the object having been accomplished for which the sinking fund was created—the national domain shall not be divided, in the stipulated proportion, among all the members of the Confederacy. To the State Governments, it will afford the most important aid in the prosecution of schemes of Internal Improvement, and the diffusion of the means of education. All experience proves that, if the powers could be rightfully exercised, the General Government is not competent to the accomplishment of these great purposes; and the heavy amount paid indirectly by this State into the Treasury of the United States, under the operation of the present revenue system, if this fund be denied us, places the accumulation of the requisite means beyond our reach, within any reasonable period of time.

My opinions with respect to the necessity of a speedy and efficient prosecution, by the State, of a General System of Internal Improvements, were communicated at length in the Report made to the General Assembly at the last session, by the Board for Internal Improvements. It is proper to discuss, at present, any one of the various topics which were then fully considered. The experience of another year affords conclusive proof that individual associations never will, and never can, accomplish any plan commensurate with our necessities and resources.

If the money alone which has been expended by our Legislative councils in the creation of corporations, that have existed only on paper, and are a most inconvenient encumbrance on our Statute Book, had been applied to the construction of some work, at a proper point, we should have had before us an experiment which would, at least, have afforded useful instruction. The continually increasing current of emigration, which deprives us of many of our most intelligent and enterprising citizens, and a large portion of our wealth, particularly in the section of the State hitherto regarded as the most populous and opulent, imparts to this subject a painful interest. If the evil admitted of no remedy, allusion to it would be both weak and idle. It is not, however, so considered. In the extent of her territory, the variety of her productions, the fertility of her soil, and salubrity of her climate, North Carolina will compare advantageously with the most prosperous members of the Confederacy. The obstructions to the navigation of our rivers, by the falls created by the ledge of granite which traverses the State from North-east to South-west, and the impossibility of entering either of the ports connected with these rivers, with ships of the largest class, are certainly great natural disadvantages. It is believed, however, that these difficulties may be obviated to an extent which will ensure us all the commercial facilities essential to a highly prosperous condition. We have a wider extent of sea coast than any State in the Union, and the best inland harbor South of the Chesapeake. We have the power to connect this harbor with nearly all the navigable waters of the State, and thus bring the blessings of commerce not only to the doors of our own citizens, but afford a national highway to our sister States, of great importance in time of peace, and of incalculable value in time of war. Under such circumstances, to permit public prosperity either to decline or remain stationary, is as foreign from our duty as it is injurious to our interests and repugnant to our feelings. The period cannot be distant when other objects than the disbursement of sums smaller than the aggregate of legislative expenses, shall be considered as falling within the legitimate range of your duties. The immediate representatives of the people, the highest and most responsible functionaries recognised by the theory of our Government, are selected and convened for the attainment of objects essential to the public weal, which cannot be effected by individual effort. I am satisfied myself, that the course of legislation hitherto pursued is to be ascribed to the anxiety which prevails at the close of the session to expedite business, by the employment of inexperienced engrossing clerks. The mistakes which last winter escaped the vigilance of the examining committees, have not only deformed the statute book, but have materially affected the construction of some of the most important enactments of the session.

The death of James Grant, Esquire, late Comptroller of the Public Accounts, has deprived the State of the services of a faithful and vigilant officer. This event occurred at too late a period to admit of my assembling the Executive Council with a view to a temporary appointment, and the office is therefore vacant. The duties of the Comptroller have devolved upon the Treasury Department at the busiest season of the year, and it is desirable that this vacancy should be supplied as early as practicable.

Perhaps a fairer occasion may never be presented for suggesting that the practice which has prevailed of late years, of selecting Councillors from remote sections of the State, is a virtual infraction of the Constitution. For a long period subsequent to the establishment of our Government, the members of the Council were chosen from the immediate vicinity of the Governor. He was thus enabled, almost without expense to the public, and without any delay, to consult his constitutional advisers on all subjects of importance. Even applications for pardon, in capital cases, were invariably submitted to this body, which was, in fact as well as in name, a branch of the Executive Department. The inconvenience of this innovation may, at no distant day, operate most injuriously. If the late Comptroller had died a few weeks earlier, it would have been impossible to have supplied his place in time for the settlements which the Sheriffs are required to complete by the first of October in each year. So nearly has this portion of Executive power been annihilated by modern practices, that those who are presumed to exercise it have not been convened at any period during my administration.

The same objection applies, with still greater force, to the regulations under which the poll tax is levied. All slaves over twelve, and under fifty years of age, are subject to capitation tax. If every slave owner in the community were entirely disposed to do so, it is no very easy task to ascertain accurately the proportion of his slaves who are between twelve and fifty years of age. Records are rarely kept of the ages of those born upon our estates, and we have still greater difficulty in ascertaining the ages of such as have been acquired by purchase or inheritance. He, however, who is

not scrupulously honest, may satisfy his conscience by very superficial inquiries, when they agree with his interest; and the individual who is entirely beyond the influence of moral conviction may commit fraud with impunity. Attempts to detect crimes of this character, are rarely made; and, if they were more frequent, success, in the nature of things, is nearly impossible. A single example will suffice to establish the correctness of these remarks, and show the extent to which the revenue is defrauded. The aggregate number of slaves in this State, in 1830, was 240,462. At least one half of these, by every authorized principle of computation, were between the ages of twelve and fifty years, and, at the rate of twenty cents each, should have contributed to the Public Treasury 24,046 dollars. The entire amount of poll tax derived in that year, from this source, and from the same rate of taxation imposed on every free male between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five, in a population of little less than half a million, was \$28,211 35, exclusive of the six per cent. commissions retained by the Sheriffs for collection. It is confidently believed that if a fair mode for the valuations of lands were provided, and a proper system of accountability devised with respect to the poll tax, the amount of revenue derived from these sources would be increased one-fourth, and that this reform alone would enable the Public Treasurer to meet the ordinary expenditures from his department. With respect to the tax on slaves, a simple, easy, and efficient remedy, would probably arise from abolishing the discrimination of ages, and imposing tax on each. In practice, it will be found no more burthenome, and the process more simple, to give in the whole number of slaves at ten cents, than to ascertain the number of those between twelve and fifty, who are subject to twenty cents; and those who now misrepresent the ages of their slaves, without the fear of detection, will find it much more difficult to conceal their number.

I have heretofore ventured to express the opinion that too large a proportion of the public burdens is imposed upon those who are subject to a poll tax only, and that the range of taxation should be extended. Subsequent reflection has satisfied me entirely of the correctness of the position. The poll tax on the day laborer and the capitalist is precisely the same; and it sometimes happens that the latter, like the former, is subject to no other species of contribution. In the one case, it is an onerous imposition; in the other, a tax a thousand fold greater might occasion no sensible inconvenience. It seems at least to be worthy of consideration, whether pleasure carriages, and other articles of luxury, and especially collateral inheritances, should not be brought within the operation of our revenue laws.

The Report of the Public Treasurer will exhibit a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Treasury Department, which will present all the information that can be desired upon the subject. His views with respect to our financial system will command attention, and afford satisfactory evidence of the diligence and ability with which his duties have been discharged.

The Bank of the State of North Carolina, incorporated by an Act of the last Legislature, has gone into operation at an earlier period, and under more favorable auspices, than was anticipated by its most sanguine friends. The entire amount of stock authorized to be subscribed by individuals (900,000 dollars) had been taken, and the payments made with more than ordinary punctuality. Of the stock reserved for the State, (\$60,000 dollars), but one-fourth has been subscribed and paid for by the Public Treasurer. The remaining three-fourths must be secured within the period of two years from the first of January next, or the privilege reserved to the State will be forfeited. Your attention is thus early directed to the subject, that proper measures may be adopted, by a judicious revision of our revenue laws, by the sale of other public stocks, or by resorting to a loan, to attain one of the leading objects contemplated by the charter of this institution.

Some legislation is necessary with respect to the publication and distribution of the Acts of Assembly. The transmission of a single copy to the Executive of each State, is at present authorized, while we receive from nearly all the States a copy for the Executive Department, and one for each branch of the Legislature. It is the duty of the Secretary of State to deliver to the Public Printer, at an early period after the adjournment of the General Assembly, copies of all Acts which have been passed. But it is not made the duty of any one to arrange the order of publication, to prepare indexes and marginal notes, and to revise the proof-sheets. This evil has been increased by the anxiety which prevails at the close of the session to expedite business, by the employment of inexperienced engrossing clerks. The mistakes which last winter escaped the vigilance of the examining committees, have not only deformed the statute book, but have materially affected the construction of some of the most important enactments of the session.

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I have received, within the last few days, the pro-

ceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, called to consider "the outrage recently committed on American citizens at Newbern; Providence; by certain officers of that inst." The resolutions adopted on the occasion, are laid before you, at the request of the meeting. They will doubtless receive the consideration due to the importance of the subject, and the respectable source from which they emanate. Besides the adoption of such measures as you may deem advisable with respect to this affair, I regret to state that some legislation seems to be necessary to protect the rights of our citizens to their slaves from domestic aggression. The combinations which exist in some of the eastern cities, to prevent, by the expense incident to protracted litigation, the recapture of fugitive slaves, have rendered it the interest of the owner, in many instances, to abandon his title to such property. An individual of this city, in a contest of this character, where the proof adduced was more clearly made out than would, perhaps, be possible in one out of a hundred cases, found it necessary to expend, in the progress of a suit finally decided by the Supreme Court of New York, a much larger sum than the value of the slaves. The evil might find its appropriate remedy in the levy of a tax on slave owners to defray the expense of a similar litigation in future. The knowledge that such a fund existed, would doubtless obviate necessity of frequent expenditures.

It affords me pleasure to state that the Attorney General, who has been charged with the duty of pressing our claims for expenditures during the late war with Great Britain upon the consideration of the War Department, entertains confident hopes of a speedy and equitable settlement. His correspondence upon this subject will be transmitted to you in the progress of the session.

The Act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, directing the Governor to appoint three commissioners, whose duty it should be to revise and digest the public statute laws of this State, has been complied with. The trust was, at an early period after the adjournment of the Legislature, confided to William H. Battle, Gavin Hogg, and James Iredell, Esquires, who entered upon the immediate discharge of their duties.

The severe indisposition of one of these gentlemen has greatly impeded the progress of the work; though it is believed it may be completed within the period limited by law. A report upon this subject is understood to be in preparation, and will probably be transmitted to you in a few days.

My Letter Book, together with the various resignations which have been transmitted to this Department since the adjournment of the last Legislature, will be laid before you by my private Secretary.

The various important topics with respect to which I have considered it my duty to express my opinion, have extended this message to an inconvenient length. I have found it necessary, nevertheless, to reserve some matters of less general interest, which will be submitted for your consideration in the progress of the session. In conclusion, I have only to assure you of my hearty co-operation in every measure which may be calculated to preserve the liberty and promote the prosperity and happiness of our constituents.

DAVID L. SWAIN.

Executive Department, N. C.

November 17, 1834.

ABSTRACT OF

The Public Treasurer's Report, Showing the state of the Financial Concerns of North Carolina on the 1st of November, &c.

I. Of the Public or Unappropriated Revenue, and Expenditures:

It appears that the balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of November, 1833, was - \$57,877 24 And that the receipts for the year ending November 1, 1834, amount to - 202,127 28

Making, with the first balance, the sum of \$260,004 52

The following are the items specified in the Report, from which the above sum of \$260,004 52 has been rendered during the last year:

From the Sheriffs, for the Taxes of 1833, \$68,190 36 From the State Bank, div. of capital stock, \$83,040 00 From ditto, dividend of profit, 5,586 00 From the Newbern Bank, divid'd of capital, 36,360 00 From ditto, for tax on it, 2,396 35 From the Cape Fear Bank, for tax on it, 2,045 56 From ditto, divid. of profit, 30 00

Upon J. L. Henderson, Clerk Supreme Court, 350 00 From the Clerk of Buncombe County, on judgment against him for tavern licensees, 675 08 From the Rent of Public Lots, - 10 00 From the Principal and Interest on old Bonds on Lands sold, - 913 84 From the sale of Public Furniture, - 332 62 From Principal and Interest on sales of the late Treasurer Haywood's property, - 2,327 47

Making the above total of - \$260,127 28

The Expenditures for the year ending November 1, amount to the sum of \$191,571 11

And comprise the following items, viz:

Expenses of the General Assembly, - \$42,424 98

Re-building the Capitol, - 68,500 00

Expenses of the Judiciary of the State, 23,907 75

Treasury Notes burnt by the Committee of Finance during the session of 1833-4, 10,565 41

Expenses of Executive Department, - 2,525 00

" Treasury Department, - 2,000 00

" Department of State, - 1,193 00

" Comptroller's Department, 1,000 00

Paid for Stock in new Bank of the State, 30,000 00

Paid for Books for State Library, - 148 25

Contingencies, - 5,792 85

Paid the sisters of James N. Forsyth, - 590 50

Paid Sheriffs for settling taxes, - 994 37

Paid the Public Printer, - 900 00

Amount paid to Pensioners, - 773 50

Expenses of Adjutant-General's Office, 200 00

Bogue Banks, - 55 50

Making the above total of - \$191,571 11

Which sum, deducted from the foregoing amount of \$260,004 52, leaves an unappropriated balance in the Treasury of the State, on the 1st of November, 1834, of \$68,433 41

II. Of the Literary Fund:

The amount of funds in the hands of the State Treasurer, acting as Treasurer of the Literary Fund, on the 1st of November, 1833, was - \$117,024 81

And the receipts to the 1st of November, 1834, amount to - 22,379 18

Making a total of - \$139,403 99

The following are the sources from which the above sum of \$22,379 18 has been received:

Cash for entries of vacant land, - \$5,499 36

Tax on sales at auction, - 356 74

Tax on tavern licenses, - 2,417 08

From State Bank, divid. of capital, - 8,400 00

Ditto, divid. of profits, - 504 00

From Newbern Bank, divid. of capital, 2,820 60

Ditto, divid. of profit, 2,262 00

Making the above sum of - \$22,379 18

The only expenditure made from this fund for the year was \$120,000, for 1200 shares of Stock of the new Bank of the State—leaving in the Public Treasury, to the credit of the Lit. Fund, the sum of \$19,403 99.

III. Of the Fund for Internal Improvement:

Balance on hand on November 1st, 1833, \$679 08

Received from bonds for Cherokee lands, 1,738 23

From Cape Fear Bank, divid. on stock, 4,074 00

Making a total of - \$6,786 31

The expenditures from this Fund for the year have amounted to \$246 60, as follows:

Balances of Superintendent's salary for 1833, \$25 80

His salary and expenses for 1834, 200 00

To Wm. R. Hill, Secretary of the Board, - 21 00

Leaving a balance on hand, Nov. 1, 1834, of \$6,539 42

RECAPITULATION:

The foregoing statements show balances of cash on hand at the close of the business of the fiscal year, ending on the 31st of October, 1834, as follows:

Amount as Public Treasurer, - \$68,433 41

Ditto in Treasury of the Literary Fund, 19,403 99

Indeed, it is confidently believed that its correctness would be proved in the fullest manner, could a fair and equitable system of listing and assessing property be adopted and carried out efficaciously.

Another dividend of ten dollars per share on the capital stock of the Bank of Newbern has been declared since the receipt of the last at this office, the proceeds of which (\$10,000) will be brought into the Treasury as an opportunity shall occur of transmitting the certificates to Newbern. A dividend of 8 per cent. on the Buncombe Turnpike stock, is also due the State. The receipt of this latter sum has been delayed for the purpose of applying it to defray the expense incurred in that section of the State, in making surveys and collecting testimony, to be used in behalf of the State, in certain law suits pending in the Circuit Court of the United States. The account for these expenses has yet been finally settled at this office, but probably will be in the course of a few days.

Collections on the Cherokee bonds have been almost entirely suspended, under the resolution of the Assembly of 1829; and will remain so until further direction from the Legislature.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. S. MHOON, Public Treasurer.

WANTED.

A respectable Lady, to act in a family in the capacity of House-Keeper, and to take charge of a family of Children. Apply at this Office.

Salisbury, Dec. 6, 1834.—St.

Unity Classical School.

THE Fourth Session of the Classical School in the vicinity of the Catawba Springs, will commence on the first Monday in January 1835.

The Subscriber, having obtained the assistance of a Young Man who is a correct English Scholar, will be enabled to devote his time and attention more unrewardedly to the Classical Students who may be committed to his care.

For more information with regard to the School, Parents and Guardians are referred to Messrs Alfred M. Burton, Robert H. Burton, John D. Graham, Bartlett Shipp, Maj. Daniel M. Forney, and Dr. McLean.

ROBERT G. ALLISON.

December 6, 1834. 5t

Female Academy.

THE Trustees of the Lincolnton Female Academy take this occasion of announcing that, contrary to intention at the commencement of this session, (dating from September 14th) the School will continue in operation for an entire session, merely allowing a short intermission at Christmas. They beg it to be understood, however, that Scholars will be charged only from the date of their entrance, and the interval allotted to will be made up at the end of the session.

As hitherto, the School is under the direction of Miss A. THOMPSON.

Lincolnton, December 6, 1834.—3t

STRAYED or STOLEN,

From the Race-ground near Salisbury, on the 26th ultimo, a small

Sorrel Mare,

About 14 hands high—
is a well compacted poney—trots generally, but rocks when descending hills; has a long tail, and a star in the forehead—no other marks recollect. She had on a saddle and bridle; and only one shoe, which was on one of her fore feet.

A reasonable reward will be given to any one who will return the said mare to the Subscriber, at Boon's Ford, Rowan County, or for such information as will lead to her recovery.

JESSE A. HODGENS.

December 6, 1834. 4t

SPLENDID SCHEME.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

6th CLASS, FOR 1834,
To be Drawn in the City of Raleigh,
On Tuesday the 30th of December, 1834,

ON THE POPULAR
Terminating-Figure System.

STEVENSON & POINTS, MANAGERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE { \$7,000!

S O L E M N I T Y	
1 "	of 4,000 DOLLARS
1 "	of 3,000 DOLLARS
1 "	of 2,000 DOLLARS
10 "	of 1,000 DOLLARS
10 "	of 500 DOLLARS
10 "	of 300 DOLLARS
15 "	of 200 DOLLARS
15 "	of 100 DOLLARS
100 "	of 50 DOLLARS
135 "	of 30 DOLLARS
200 "	of 20 DOLLARS
330 "	of 15 DOLLARS
6,000 "	of 10 DOLLARS
6,000 "	of 6 DOLLARS
6,000 "	of 4 DOLLARS

18,864 Prizes, amounting to \$180,000

A Package of 10 Whole Tickets will cost \$40 00
And must draw nett 17 00

\$23 00

A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole tickets will be \$23 00

For 10 Half tickets, 11 50

For 10 Quarter tickets, 5 75

\$23 00

All Orders from a distance, by mail (postpaid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash for prize-tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to STEVENSON & POINTS, Salisbury; and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

Whole Tickets, \$4 00

Halves, 2 00

Quarters, 1 00

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

Stevenson & Points's Office,

(White Row, Mansion Hotel.)

SALISBURY, N. C.

December 6, 1834. 1d



THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

SATURDAY: DECEMBER 6, 1834.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

We publish, to-day, an abstract from the Report of the Public Treasurer of the State, comprising all the information, of interest to our readers, contained in that document.

We consider this Report one of the most interesting papers, of the kind, ever submitted to the Legislature of North Carolina. It exposes a habit of gross negligence, if not a system of wilful fraud, in the returns of taxable property, by which the State Treasury, and the Treasurers of most of the Counties, have been annually cheated out of a great portion of revenue that should; and would, accrue to them by a faithful return.

The Report is accompanied by a Table of "Comparative Statements of the Listing and Assessment of Property for Taxation in 1815 and 1833, with the Net Tax accruing thereon, &c."—We regret our inability to give this table a place in our columns, as it exhibits, at one view, a list of all the Counties in the State; and the iniquitous system which has been pursued in some of them is made so glaring as to attract immediate notice and condemnation. At some future day, when less pressed for room than at present, we may insert this tabular view, and accompany it with such remarks as the facts disclosed in it demand.

We will take this occasion, however, to express our happiness in finding that Rowan County has not been faithless in this regard. We perceive, by this tabular statement of the Treasurer, that in 1815 the number of acres of land returned for taxes in Rowan County was 768,762, valued at \$2,176,720—average value per acre, \$2 85. In 1833 Rowan returned 473,741 acres, at an aggregate valuation of \$1,386,000—making an average value per acre of \$2 93. To ascertain whether she and Davidson together have made a fair return for the year 1833, we must add their aggregates together:

In 1833—Rowan, 473,741 acres—value, \$1,386,000

Davidson, 310,939 acres—value, 794,904

Total, 784,680 acres—value, \$2,180,913

Since 1815, 10,676 acres have been entered in Rowan, and 3,310 in Davidson: these two sums added to the number of acres in 1815, will make 777,748 acres: by which it appears that, if they have erred at all, it is against themselves, by giving in 6,882 acres more than the lists of 1815 and the additional entries since made would require of them.

We hope the present Legislature will so amend the Revenue Laws as to remedy an evil which operates so much to the prejudice of the State at large, as well as particular counties.

A writer in the Baltimore Chronicle nominates the venerable Chief Justice Marshall, of Virginia, for the same exalted station.

0—"A writer in the last Washington Telegraph presents the name of the Hon. L. W. Tazewell, at present Governor of Virginia, to the consideration of the People, as a fit person to fill the next Presidency.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

On Sunday last the weather was very fine, and the atmosphere brilliantly clear; as if on purpose that the inhabitants of earth should have an uninterrupted view of the wonderful phenomenon that was exhibited above. On Saturday it was stormy, and on Monday it stormed, but on Sunday there was not a cloud to be seen by the most far-sighted; indeed, old Sol seemed to shine out with unwonted splendor, until his more modest sister cast her shadow between us and him, when it may with truth be said that "his glory was eclipsed." Smoked glasses were in great demand, and "the human face divine" was universally upturned. In short, we may say (which we do with reverence) that "the eclipse" went off with great eclat.

The Meteors.—It appears by a communication from Professor Olmsted, of Yale College, that the shower of Meteors which was observed on the 18th of November 1833, and which was so alarming to the ignorant all over the country, was again apparent on the same day of November 1834, though on a diminutive scale of splendor, caused by the moon being at full. Some writer, on examining into the phenomenon last year, expressed his belief that it was of annual occurrence.—This opinion induced the Professor and two of his scientific friends to keep watch, and the result is as was predicted. If it should continue annually to happen at the same hour, the phenomena will assume a new and very interesting aspect to the minds of those who delight to contemplate the wonderous works of Him who "spreadeth out the heavens as a curtain."

POLITICAL NOMINATIONS.

In the State of Mississippi, the collar-men held a Convention on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of November, for the purpose of nominating candidates for divers State and National Offices. R. J. Walker was chosen Senator to Congress, in place of Mr. Poindexter; and D. W. Wright and J. F. H. Claiborne as members of the House of Representatives, in lieu of Harry Cage and F. E. Plummer. Mr. Van Buren was, (of course!) nominated as President of the United States, and Thomas H. Benton (11) as Vice-President, "subject to the nomination of the National Convention," to which the Mississippi Convention appointed Delegates, and recommended that it be held in Baltimore, on the 4th day of July next.

Major Noah, of the New York Evening Star, nominates the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, our Senator in the Congress of the United States, as a fit person for the office of President.

A writer in the Baltimore Chronicle nominates the venerable Chief Justice Marshall, of Virginia, for the same exalted station.

0—"A writer in the last Washington Telegraph presents the name of the Hon. L. W. Tazewell, at present Governor of Virginia, to the consideration of the People, as a fit person to fill the next Presidency.

GEORGIA NULLIFICATION.

The Committee on the State of the Republic, in the Georgia Legislature, to which was referred the subject of the Supreme Court Citation, &c., have reported. They hold the right of the State to exercise legal jurisdiction within her own limits, and therefore recommend a disregard of the citation, as unauthorized by the Constitution. The Report and accompanying Resolutions (authorizing the Sheriff of Murray County to execute the sentence of the law in the case of the Indian, Graves,) passed both Houses of the Legislature—in the Senate, 75 to 2; and in the Commons, 116 to 28.

Two reports emanated from the above Committee—one from the majority, (Union-men,) and one from the minority, (State Rights men.) We have shown the ground assumed by the first, and the action of the Legislature thereupon—for we are careless about names, when correct principles are acknowledged.—"A rose, by any other name, would smell as sweet." Who can say, now, that the Union-men of Georgia are not Nullifiers?—Or who can say that we would not all be Nullifiers if it were *our* ox that had been gored, instead of our neighbor's?

As was expected, this Union majority have gone into considerable ingenuity of reasoning in order to avoid what they considered the "treasonable tenets" of the Nullifiers. They have arrived at the same end, however, and it would have been more creditable to them if they had travelled the plain, direct, and short road taken by the minority of the Committee, who, in a manly and independent tone, declare what the action of the State should be, and fearlessly avow the reasons of them at this time.

Mr. Beard, the Senator from Rowan, has introduced into the Senate "A Bill concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina." It was printed by order of the Senate, and we have received a copy of it, but it reached us too late to receive an attentive perusal, much less an insertion in our paper of this week. We perceive that in the new organization of the Legislature proposed by this Bill, it is contemplated to give Rowan County five members

In relation to the subject of a Convention, the last Raleigh Register runs:

"We are gratified to see that the indications of an amicable compromise of this question are decidedly favorable." We will insert the Bill in our next.

The United States Branch Bank in Charleston has been the medium through which the Rice and Cotton traders have heretofore carried on their foreign negotiations and exchanges, such an institution as the one in contemplation, to answer the same purpose after that has ceased to exist, will be almost indispensable to the agricultural interests of those States whose produce find an outlet from that port. It is said that the other Banks already in operation there cannot supply the place of the U. S. Branch, from their limited capital; and, as an instance of the immense business heretofore done by the latter institution, it is stated that its profits

returned to the Mother Bank in Philadelphia have been from 13 to 14 per centum per annum—or about twice as much as the dividends of the Mother Bank itself.

INSURANCE OFFICE IN COLUMBIA.

A meeting of the Citizens of Columbia was held at the Town-Hall in that place, on the evening of the 21st of November, to take into consideration the propriety of organizing a company for the purpose of insuring property against loss or damage by fire, &c.

It was resolved that books of subscription should be opened for \$200,000 of Stock, and that the Company may be organized when \$150,000 is raised. It is to have the privilege, after going into operation, of raising its capital to \$400,000. A Committee was appointed to memorialize the Legislature, now in session, for the grant of a Charter.

The institution is to be called "The Insurance Company of Columbia, South Carolina." We sincerely wish its projectors success in securing sufficient subscriptions to put the establishment into operation, believing as we do, that the prosperity of the southern section of country will be promoted by the facilities which may thus be afforded to holders of property, to insure.

0—"The Legislature of South Carolina convened at Columbia on the 24th ultimo, and was organized by the election of the following officers:

Hon. Henry Done, President of the Senate—Jacob Warley, and E. H. Mary, Clerks—J. D. Gaillard, Member—B. Harrison, Door-keeper.

Patrick Noble, Esq., Speaker of the House—Robert Anderson, and James D. Treadwell, Clerks—James S. Miles, Messenger—James Fulton, Door-keeper.

On the 25th, Gov. Hayne transmitted the Annual Message. We have not had time to peruse this document, but learn, from those who have, that his Excellency dwells mainly, and with great soundness of reasoning, upon Federal Executive usurpations, and the South Carolina "Oath of Allegiance."

GENERAL ORDERS FROM HEAD QUARTERS.

The Washington Globe states that the Legislature of New Jersey has seconded "Mr. Benton's motion to strike from the Journals of the Senate of the United States the unconstitutional business pronounced by that body upon the President;" and then undertakes to dictate to the Legislature of North Carolina the course it should pursue with regard to the matter, in the following terms:

0—"We hope and believe that North Carolina, the native State of Col. Benton, will be the next to support him by her instructions, and more especially as General Jackson himself may be well considered a North Carolinian," etc. And has it come to this? Is the legitimate order of things to be reversed by a sort of new-fangled prerogative doctrine? and are the States, instead of acting through their Senators, according to the design of the Constitution, as checks upon the Executive, to be themselves watched and controlled by that Department? Are their Legislatures to be instructed as to their duty by the official organ of the Government, and that too upon a subject necessarily involving measures of the Administration? Can the people be indifferent to this indecent and audacious interference with the deliberations of their representatives? and will the high-minded and honorable representatives themselves treat it otherwise than with indignation and contempt? Can it be "believed" that the Legislature of North Carolina will obey orders from such a source? As Mr. Ritchie would say, *nous verrons*.—Raleigh Star.

Cotton Market.—Our Cotton Market has been steadily advancing since the opening of the season, and the article is now bringing readily, in this place, from 15 to 17 1/2 cents.

Speculation is busy in relation to this great staple, and what is to be the result, few if any can tell.

There collection of years gone by should, however, teach those engaged in the trade a salutary lesson; and lead them to prudence and discretion in their transactions.—*Carolina Journal*, Nov. 29.

Cotton.—A very large quantity has been brought in this week, and sales have continued brisk at \$14 50 to \$16

VARIETY.

THE MOTHER.

The cold winds swept the mountain height,
And pathless was the dreary wild,
And sad the chearless hours of night.
A mother wandered with her child,
As through the drifting snow she press'd,
The babe was sleeping on her breast.
And colder still the winds did blow,
And darker hours of night came on,
And deeper grew the drifts of snow—
Her limbs were chill'd—her strength was gone.
O God! she cried, in accents wild,
If I must perish, save my child.
She strip'd her mantle from her breast,
And bared her bosom to the storm,
And round the child she wrapt the vest,
And said I think the babe was warm;
With one cold kiss, one tear she shed,
And sunk upon a snowy bed.
At dawn, a traveller passed by,
And saw her 'neath a snowy veil—
The frost of death was on her eye,
Her cheek was cold, and hard, and pale—
He mov'd the robe from off the child,
It liv'd—look'd up, and sweetly smil'd.

A YANKEE EDITOR'S EXCUSE FOR THE PAU CITY OF EDITORIAL MATTER.

(In copying the following excuse-editorial, one of our contemporaries headed it as follows:

"If we had a subscriber on our list that we thought would not take the following as a sufficient excuse, for the want of a single line [of original matter] we would erase his name from our list."

We account ourselves lucky in having such a mor-ecu with which to tickle the palates of our "mice-laneous" readers. Because, as we are unable this week to serve up to them the usual quantity of such intel-lectual food, we hope they will find our excuse in the qua-tility of what we give. But to the Yankee:]

"The business of the editor has been too multifarious this week to admit his paying much attention to the editorial department of his paper. Our printer and devil have both been drunk; and we (that is ourself) have been compelled to set most of the types and do the press work for the paper. It is known that "we" are a practising physician, and that our calls have been unusually prolific this week. Our sister's nurse has been sick, and we have been compelled to spend a considerable portion of our time in rocking the cradle. This would appear a sufficient excuse for any reasonable man; but this is not all. A beautiful black eyed girl came to town last Saturday, and we had no sooner seen her than we were half dead in love; we have, during the week, wooed and won the dame, and shall (if no lawful objection be made) be married at the Methodist church to-morrow. Are our patrons satisfied? If not, we hope they may be doomed to a life of celibacy!! Or if married, doomed to all the horrors of the henpecked husband!"

"Giving the bag" is well known to be a cant phrase among the girls, equivalent to discarding a beau. A young gentleman went to make an evening visit to a young lady, when, upon entering the room, he found her laughing at something right merrily—of course he enquired the cause—she told him her mother had just been making a pillow case, and had sewed up both ends! Well, said the gentleman, it is a pity she hadn't sewed you up in it—yes, pertly answered Miss, then I suppose you would have wanted me to give you the bag."

"What an ocean of tears fell that fatal day."—The New England Review says, that two Wethersfield girls lately strung seven hundred bunches of onions in one day, one hundred and fifty being an ordinary day's work.

Change of the Moon.—Wm. W. Moon, of Lexington, Ky., offers reward of \$100 for the apprehension of one Henry D. Moore, who ran away with Mr. Moon's change, amounting to about three hundred dollars. Moore is about thirty years of age, five feet ten inches high, with a dark skin, and black hair and whiskers.

It is rumored that a celebrated foreign biographer of "The Greatest and Best" has been presented with the royal order of the Frying Pan by the Kitchen Cabinet.

Natural History.—A London paper mentions, that, in a recent catalogue compiled by a French bookseller, of "Works on Natural History," is inserted Miss Edgeworth's well-known "Essay on Irish Bulls."

TAKE NOTICE!

THE Subscriber having now fully complied with the Law, will proceed to sell, without reserve, on Friday the 12th day of December next, at the residence of Elizabeth Chaffin,

The Following Property, Belonging to the Estate of Standly Chaffin, dec'd, consisting of

195 Acres of LAND, 5 Likely Negroes—viz. 1 man, 2 women, and 2 children; the Farming Utensils,

HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, Household and Kitchen Furniture—and other articles, too tedious to mention.

The terms of sale will be 12 months' credit, the purchasers giving bonds with two approved securities. Other particulars made known at the sale.

W. O. CHAFFIN, Ex'r.

N.B. All persons having claims against the Estate of Standly Chaffin, dec'd, are notified to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

November 29, 1834.

Mills and Land for Sale.

The Subscriber, intending to move, offers, for sale, **A Good Tract of Land.**

On Hunting Creek, in the County of Iredell, about 18 miles northeast of Statesville. There are

About 250 Acres

In the Tract, and on the premises are a good Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill, & Cotton-Gin,

together with a new unfinished

FRAME DWELLING-HOUSE and Out-drops.

The situation is healthy, and the water excellent. Further particulars are deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that any one wishing to purchase such valuable property would wish to see it for himself before trading.

The terms can be ascertained by directing a letter to the Subscriber, at Coopersville Post Office, Rowan County.

WARNER BROWN.

November 29, 1834.

Executors' Sale.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Geo. Miller, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, at the late residence of the said deceased,

On Monday the 15th day of December next,

The following Property:

A quantity of Corn, Oats, Hay, Fodder, &c. A number of Likely

Horses, Calves, Hogs, Sheep.

Wagon and Cart, & all the other farming Im-

pements.

ALSO—ALL THE

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Besides other articles, not enumerated.

The Sale will be continued from day to day, until all is sold.

Also, at the same time and place,

WILL BE HIRED, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR

A Number of very Valuable

NEGROES:

Among them are several good Cooks.

Twelve months' credit will be given on all sums over one dollar, purchasers giving bonds with approved security; for all purchases to the amount of one dollar and under, cash will be required.

L. BINGHAM, Execu-

M. F. MILLER, tons.

All persons indebted to the above Estate, are called upon to make immediate payment; and all such as have claims against it, are notified to present them for payment, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

L. BINGHAM, M. F. MILLER,

Nov. 29, 1834.—St: Executors.

NOTICE.

AT October Term, 1834, of Montgomery County Court, Letters of Administration on the Estate of George W. McCain were granted to the Subscriber. Those indebted to the intestate are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims of any kind against the Estate are required to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN C. ATKINS,

Administrator.

November 15, 1834.

Further Notice.

ON Tuesday the 16th day of December next, at the late dwelling of George W. McCain, deceased, I shall offer for sale—

The Household and Kitchen Furniture, The Farming and Blacksmith's Tools, All the Stock of HORSES, CATTLE, Hogs, and Sheep,

The Crop of CORN, Fodder, Rye, Oats, and COTTON,

One Waggon and Harness, and

Two Likely Negroes.

Also, I will hire out, at the same time and place,

The balance of the Negroes

BELONGING to the ESTATE—& RENT OUT

The Houses Plantation. Fish-Traps, &c.

JOHN C. ATKINS, Administrator.

November 15, 1834.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity, I will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 18th day of December next, all

Those Valuable Lands,

Known by the name of the "Mill Lands," lying in Davidson & Rowan Counties, and containing, in all, **About 2700 Acres.**

There is a comfortable Dwelling-House, and a valuable Grist and Saw-Mill, with other improvements, upon the premises.

The said Lands are well adapted to the culture of Cotton and Grain of all kinds. They lie upon the Yadkin River, and embrace a large body of valuable LOW GROUNDS.

These Lands will be sold in a body, or in separate tracts, as may best suit purchasers.

The terms will be a credit of 12 months,

the sale will positively take place on the day above named.

JAMES ELLIS, Executor of the Estate of Anderson Ellis. November 1, 1834.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale valuable Tract of LAND, containing **\$45 Acres**, lying in Lincoln County, on the Catawba River, about 8 miles below Beattie's Ford.

This Land is of an excellent quality, well adapted to Cotton and all kinds of grain. A considerable portion of it is low-ground and meadow.

The Improvements, consisting of a Dwelling and all necessary out-houses, are new and convenient.

The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and can be ascertained by addressing the subscriber, at Beattie's Ford, or the Catawba Springs Post-Office.

JAMES CONNOR.

September 6, 1834.

NOTICE.

AT a late meeting of the Board of Trustees for the WAKE FOREST INSTITUTE, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to Contract for and Superintend the Building of a BRICK HOUSE at the Institute, to be three stories high; about one hundred feet long, and about sixty feet wide; to have twelve rooms on a floor, and a Passage from end to end, one from side to side, on each floor. The walls to be 41 inches thick at the base, and 14 inches thick on the last story.

Further particulars will be given to those who require it. Persons wishing to undertake, will inquire for themselves, and lay their bids before the Committee on or before the 22d December next, at which time they will meet at the Institute, and act upon them, with a view to have the work completed in the shortest time possible.

Bidders can apply to William Crenshaw, Chairman, at Wake Forest, for information, and present their bids to him.

WILLIAM CRENSHAW, CHARLES W. SKINNER, AMOS J. BATTLE, AARON J. SPIVEY, JOSEPH B. OUTLAW.

November 29, 1834.

FOR RENT.

CONTRACT employment and good wages will be given, by the Subscriber, to a Blacksmith who can come well recommended for capacity, industry, and moral character: none other need apply.

JOHN W. RAINEY, Coach-Maker, &c.

Salisbury, Oct. 18.

Blacksmith Wanted.

CONTRACT employment and good wages will be given, by the Subscriber, to a Blacksmith who can come well recommended for capacity, industry, and moral character: none other need apply.

JOHN W. RAINEY, Coach-Maker, &c.

Salisbury, Nov. 8, 1834.

MANSION HOTEL,

Situated at the North Corner of the Courthouse, SALISBURY, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Public in general, that they have recently purchased and taken possession of the above well-known Establishment. They deem it unnecessary to say anything in regard to the location of the Hotel, as its many conveniences are already known to the travelling public; or can be seen at a single view of the premises: They therefore content themselves with assuring all who may have occasion to visit or travel through this section of country, (Stage-Passengers, Private Gentlemen, and Families) that the accommodations at the Mansion Hotel cannot be surpassed by any house in this State.

With a well-built and well-arranged house, elegant Dining and Lodging-Rooms, clean and well-spared Beds, first-rate Cooks, attentive and industrious Servants, well-furnished Table and Bar, and an accommodating Landlord, the proprietors of the Mansion Hotel can with the greatest confidence insure to all who may honor their house with patronage, a large amount of comfort.

With a well-built and well-arranged house, elegant Dining and Lodging-Rooms, clean and well-spared Beds, first-rate Cooks, attentive and industrious Servants, well-furnished Table and Bar, and an accommodating Landlord, the proprietors of the Mansion Hotel can with the greatest confidence insure to all who may honor their house with patronage, a large amount of comfort.

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